THE

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SUN FIRE OFFICE,
ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE Annual Premiums due upon Insurances in the Sun Fire Office at the present term of MICHAELMAS, being the 29th september curt, are desired to be paid up immediately; as also, a Duty of One Shilling and Sixpence on every Hundred Pounds insured, laid on by act of Parliament; as by neglecting the payment thereof fifteen days after the term-day, the benefit of the policy expires.

Persons insured are therefore desired to call at the Sun Fire Office, where receipts are given for the premium and duty on old insurances, and policies issued for new ones.

N. B. The Agent particularly requests, That the insured may call at the Office, and pay their premiums, and not depend on the receipts being sent to people in town. There being a tax on all receipts, which the premium and King's duty amounts to 2 l. and upwards, which the office pays, if a receipt is once made out, the receipt tax cannot be given back.

An ACCOUNT of the late EARTHQUAKES in CALABRIA, SICILY, &c.

Communicated to the ROYAL SOCIETY, by Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Naples, May 23, 1783.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FROM Oppido, I proceeded through the same beautiful country, and ruined towns and villages, to Seminara and Palmi. The houses of the former were not quite in such a ruined condition as those of the latter, whose situation is lower and near the sea. One thousand four hundred lives were lost at Palmi, and all the dead bodies have not been removed and buried, as in most other parts I visited; for I saw myself two taken up while I was there, and I shall ever remember a melancholy figure of a woman in mourning, sitting upon the ruins of her house, her head reclined upon her hand and knee, and following with an anxious eager eye every stroke of the pick-axe of the labourers employed to clear away the rubbish, in hopes of recovering the corpse of a favourite child. This town was a great market for oil, of which there were upwards of 4000 barrels in the town at the time of its destruction, so that the barrels and jars being broken, a river of oil ran into the sea from it for many hours. The spilt oil mixed with the corn of the granaries, and the corrupted bodies, have had a sensible effect on the air. This, I fear, as the heats increase, may prove fatal to the unfortunate remainder of the inhabitants of Palmi, who live in barracks near the ruined town. My guide told me, that he had been buried in the ruins of his house here by the first shock, and that after the second, which followed immediately, he found himself sitting astride of a beam, at least fifteen feet high in the air. I heard of many such extraordinary escapes in all parts of the plain, where the earthquake had exerted its greatest force.

From Palmi I proceeded through the beautiful woody mountains of Bagnara and Solano; noble timber, oak trees on high rocks, narrow vallies with torrents in their bottoms, the road dangerous, both on account of robbers and precipices. My two guards, instead of leading the way, as they had hitherto done, now separated, and formed an advanced and a rear guard. The narrow road was often interrupted by the fallen rocks and trees during the earthquakes, and obliged us to seek a new and still more dangerous road; but the Calabrese horses are really as sure-footed as goats. In the midst of one of these passes we felt a very smart shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a loud explosion, like that of springing a mine; fortunately for us it did not, as I expected, detach any rocks or trees from the high mountains that hung over our heads. After having passed the woods of Bagnara, Sinopoli, and Solano, I went through rich corn-fields and lawns, beautifully bounded with woods and scattered trees, like our finest parks, and which continue varying for some miles till you come upon the top of an open plain on a hill, commanding the whole Faro of Messina, the coast of Sicily as far as Catania, with Mount Etna rising proudly behind it, which all together composed the finest view imaginable. From thence I descended a horrid rocky road to the Torre del Pezzolo, where there is a country-seat and a village belonging to the Princess of Bagnara. There I found, that an epidemical disorder had already manifested itself, as it probably will in many other parts of this glorious but unhappy country, in proportion as the heats encrease, owing to the hardships suffered, and the air having been spoiled by new-formed lakes. Several fishermen assured me, that during the earthquake of the 5th of February at night, the sand near the sea was hot, and that they saw fire issue from the earth in many parts. This circumstance has been often repeated to me in the plain; and my idea is, that the exhalations which issued during the violent commotions of the earth were full of electrical fire, just as the smoke of volcanoes is constantly observed to be during violent eruptions; for I saw no mark, in any part of my journey, of any volcanic matter having issued from the fissures of the earth; and I am convinced, that the whole damage has been done by exhalations and vapours only. The first shock felt at this place, as I was assured, was lateral, and then vorticose, and exceedingly violent; but what they call violent here, must have been nothing in comparison of what was felt in the plain of Casa Nuova, Polistene, Palmi, Terra Nuova, Oppido, &c. &c. where all agreed in assuring me, that the violence of the fatal shock of the 5th of February was instantaneous, without warning, and from the bottom upwards; and indeed in those places, where the mortality has been so great, and where nothing is to be seen but a confused heap of ruins, without distinction of either streets or houses, the violence of that shock is sufficiently confirmed. From this place to Reggio, the road on each side is covered with villas and orange groves. I saw not one house levelled to the ground; but perceived that all had been damaged, and were abandoned; and that the inhabitants were universally retired to barracks in these beautiful groves of orange, mulberry, and fig trees, of which there are many in the environs of Riggio. One that I visited, and which is reckoned the richest in all this part of Magna Grecia, is about a mile and a half from the town of Reggio, and, what is remarkable, belongs to a gentleman whose Christian name is Agamemnon. The beauty of the agrume (the general name of all kind of orange, lemon, cedrate, and bergamote trees) is not to be described; the soil being sandy, the exposition warm, and command of water, a clear rivulet being introduced at pleasure in little channels to the foot of each tree, is the realm of the wonderful luxuriancy of those trees. Don Agamemnon assured me, it was a bad year when he did not gather from his garden (which is of no great extent) 150,000 lemons, 200,000 oranges, (which I found as excellent as those of Malta) and bergamot enough to produce 200 quarts of the essence from their rind. There is another singularity in these gardens, as I was assured, every fig-tree affords two crops of fruit annually, the first in June, the second in August.

But, to return to my subject, from which my attention was frequently called away by the extraordinary and uncommon beauty and fertility of this rich province, I arrived about sun-set at Reggio, which I found less damaged than I expected, though not a house in it is habitable or inhabited, and all the people live in barracks or tents: But, after having been several days in the plain, where every building is levelled to the ground, a house with a roof, or a church with a steeple, was to me a new and refreshing object. The inhabitants of the whole country, that has been so severely afflicted with earthquakes, seem, however, to have so great a dread of going into a house, that when the earthquakes shall have ceased, I am persuaded the greatest part of them will still continue to live in barracks. The barracks here (except some few that are even elegant) are ill constructed, as are in general throughout the country all barracks of towns that have been so little damaged as to allow the inhabitants to flatter themselves with a hope of being able to return to and occupy their houses again, when the present calamity is at an end. Reggio has been roughly handled by the earthquakes, but is by no means destroyed. The Archbishop, a sensible, active, and humane Prelate, has distinguished himself from the beginning of the earthquakes to this day, having immediately disposed of all the superfluous ornaments of the churches, and of his own horses and furniture, for the sole relief of his distressed flock, with whom he cheerfully bears an equal share of every inconvenience and distress which such a calamity has naturally occasioned. Except in this instance, and very few others, indeed, I observed throughout my whole journey a prevailing indolence, inactivity, and want of spirit, which is unfortunate, as such a heavy and general calamity can only be repaired by a disposition directly contrary to that which prevails; but as this Government is indefatigable in its endeavours at remedying every present evil, and preventing such as may naturally be expected, it is to be hoped that the generous and wise dispositions lately made will restore the energy that is wanting, and without which one of the richest provinces in Europe is in danger of utter ruin. Silk and essence of bergamot, oranges, and lemons, are the great articles of trade at Reggio. I am assured, that no less than 100,000 quarts of this essence is annually exported. The fruit, after the rind is taken off, is given to the cows and oxen; and the inhabitants of this town assure me, that the beef, at that season, has a strong and disagreeable flavour of bergamot. The worthy Archbishop gave me an account of the earthquakes here in 1770 and 1781, which obliged the inhabitants (in number 16,400) to encamp or remain in barracks several months, without, however, having done any considerable damage to the town. I was assured here, (where they have had such a long experience of earthquakes) that all animals and birds are in a greater or less degree much more sensible of an approaching shock of an earthquake than any human being; but that geese, above all, seem to be the soonest and most alarmed at the approach of a shock; if in the water, they quit it immediately, and there are no means of driving them into the water for some time after.

The mortality here, by the late earthquake of the 5th of February, corresponds with the apparent degree of damage done to the town, and does not exceed 126. As it happened about noon, and came on gently, the people of Reggio had time to escape; whereas, as I have often remarked, the shock in the unhappy plain was as instantaneous as it was violent and destructive. Every building was levelled to the ground, and the mortality was general, and in proportion to the apparent destruction of the buildings. Reggio was destroyed by an earthquake before the Marsian war, and, having been rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, was called Reggio Julio. Part of the wall still remains, and is called the Julian Tower; it is built of huge masses of stone without cement. Near St Peruto, between Reggio and the Cape Spartivento, there are the remains of a foundery; his present Catholic Majesty, when King of Naples, having worked silver mines in that neighbourhood, which were soon abandoned, the profit not having answered the expence.—There are some towns in the neighbourhood of Reggio that still retain the Greek language. About fifteen years ago, when I made the tour of Sicily, I landed at Spartivento in Calabria Ultra, and went to Bova, where I found that Greek was the only language in use in that district. On the 14th of May I left Reggio, and was obliged, the wind being contrary, to have my boats towed by oxen to the Punta del Pezzola, opposite Messina, from whence the current wafted us with great expedition indeed into the port of Messina. The port and the town, in its half-ruined state, by moon light, was strikingly picturesque. Certain it is, that the force of the earthquake (though very violent) was nothing at Messina and Reggio to what it was in the plain. I visited the town of Messina the next morning, and found, that all the beautiful front of what is called the Palazzata, which extended in very lofty uniform buildings, in the shape of a crescent, had been in some parts totally ruined, in others less; and that there were cracks in the earth of the quay, a part of which had sunk above a foot below the level of the sea. These cracks were probably occasioned by the horizontal motion of the earth, in the same manner as the pieces of the plain were detached into the ravines at Oppido and Terra Nuova; for the sea at the edge of the quay is very deep, that the largest ships can lie alongside; consequently the earth, in its violent commotion, wanting support on the side next the sea, began to crack and separate, and as where there is one crack there are generally others less considerable in parallel lines to the first, I suppose the great damage done to the houses nearest the quay has been owing to such cracks under their foundations. Many houses are still standing, and some little damaged, even in the lower part of Messina; but in the upper and more elevated situations, the earthquakes seem to have had scarcely any effect, as I particularly remarked. A strong instance of the force of the earthquake having been many degrees less here than in the plain of Calabria, is, that the convent of Santa Barbara, and that called the Noviziata de Gesuiti, both on an elevated situation, have not a crack in them, and that the clock of the latter has not been deranged in the least by the earthquakes that have afflicted this country for four months past, and which still continue in some degree. Besides, the mortality at Messina does not exceed 700 out of upwards of 30,000, the supposed population of this city at the time of the first earthquake, which circumstance is conclusive. I found that some houses, nay a street or two, at Messina, were inhabited, and some shops open in them; but the generality of the inhabitants are in tents and barracks, which, having been placed in three or four different quarters, in fields and open spots near the town, but at a great distance one from the other, must be very inconvenient for a mercantile town, and unless great care is taken to keep the streets of the barracks, and the barracks themselves, clean, I fear that the unfortunate Messina will be doomed to suffer a fresh calamity from epidemical disorders, during the heat of summer. Indeed, many parts of the plain of Calabria seem to be in the same alarming situation, particularly owing to the lakes, which are forming from the course of rivers having been stopped, some of which, as I saw myself, were already green, and tending to putrefaction. I could not help remarking here, that the nuns, who likewise live in barracks, were constantly walking about, under the tuition of their confessor, and seemed gay, and to enjoy the liberty the earthquake had afforded them, and I made the same observation with respect to school-boys at Reggio; so that in my journal, which I wrote in haste, and from whence I have as hastily transcribed the imperfect account I send you, the remark stands thus, "*Earthquakes particularly pleasing to nuns and school-boys.*" One of the cracks on the quay, it is said, that during the earthquakes fire had been seen to issue (as many I spoke with attested); but there are no visible signs of it; and I am persuaded it was no more than, as in Calabria, a vapour charged with electrical fire, or a kind of inflammable air. A curious circumstance happened here also, to prove that animals can remain long alive without food. Two mules belonging to the Duke of Belviso, remained under a heap of ruins, one of them twenty-two, and the other twenty-three days. They would not eat for some days, but drank water plentifully, and are now quite recovered. There are numberless instances of hogs remaining many days in the same situation; and a bear belonging to the British Vice-consul at Messina, that had been closely shut up under the ruins of his house, was taken out the twenty-second day, and is now recovered; it did not eat for some days, but drank freely; it was emaciated, and showed little signs of life at first. From these instances, from those related before, of the girls at Oppido, and the hogs at Soriano, and from several others of the same kind, that have been related to me, but which being less remarkable I omit, one may conclude, that long fasting is always attended with great thirst, and total loss of appetite. From every enquiry I found, that the great shock of the 5th of February was from the bottom upwards, and not like the subsequent ones, which in general have been horizontal and vorticose. A circumstance worth remarking (and which was the same on the whole coast of the part of Calabria that had been most affected by the earthquake) is, that a small fish called Cicirelli, resembling what we call in England White Bait, but of a greater size, and which usually lie at the bottom of the sea, buried in the sand, have been ever since the commencement of the earthquake, and continue still to be, taken near the surface, and in such abundance, as to be the common food of the poorest sort of people, whereas before the earthquakes, this fish was rare, and reckoned amongst the greatest delicacies. All fish, in general, have been taken in greater abundance, and with much greater facility, in those parts, since they have been afflicted by earthquakes than before. I constantly asked every fisherman I met with on the coast of Sicily and Calabria, if this circumstance was true; and was as constantly answered in the affirmative; but with such emphasis, that it must have been very extraordinary. I suppose, that either the sand at the bottom of the sea may have been heated by the volcanic fire under it, or that the continual tremor of the earth has driven the fish out of their strong holds, just as an angler, when he wants a bait, obliges the worms to come out of the turf on a river side, by trampling on it with his feet, which motion never fails in its effect, as I have experienced very often myself. I found the citadel here had not received any material damage; but was in the same state as I had left it 15 years ago. The Lazaret has some cracks in it like those on the quay, and from a like cause. The port has not received any damage from the earthquakes. The officer who commanded in the Citadel, and who was there during the earthquake, assured me, that on the fatal 5th of February, and the three following days, the sea, about a quarter of a mile from that fortress, rose and boiled in a most extraordinary manner, and with a most horrid and alarming noise, the water in the other parts of the Faro being perfectly calm. This seems to point out exhalations or eruptions from cracks at the bottom of the sea, which may very probably have happened during the violence of the earthquakes, all of which, I am convinced, have here a volcanic origin.

[*To be continued.*]

From the London Papers, Sept. 25.

Paris, Sept. 22. We hear from very respectable authority, that the Island of Tobago is, or will be given up to the English.

Lisbon, Aug. 29. We have accounts from different parts of the kingdom, that a violent shock of an earthquake was felt on the 6th, particularly at Thomar, Abrantes, and Leira.

Versailles, Sept. 10. The pregnancy of her Majesty appears actually certain. The journey to Fountainebleau will nevertheless take place.

LONDON.

The following is a translation of the letter sent by the Dutch Ministers at Versailles, to their High Mightinesses, after signing the Preliminary Treaty.

PARIS, *Sept.* 3.

"As soon as the secret resolution entered into by their High Mightinesses on the 28th, came to our hands, we repaired to Versailles, where we did not fail to expostulate with Monsieur de Vergennes in the most urgent manner, on the hardships, injustice, and real disadvantage likely to accrue to the Republic from the conditions insisted upon by Great Britain. We insisted with great energy, on the peremptory arguments urged in the said resolution, supporting them with such further arguments as we judged most to the purpose; entreating the Comte de Vergennes, that he would interfere and use his best endeavours in order to prevail on the British Minister to relax from the very hard terms by him proposed, and consent to some more moderate requisition. To this we were answered by his Excellency, that "he was excessively concerned to see the English Ministry remain so unshaken in their purpose of insisting on the conditions alluded to; that for his own part, he had remitted nothing of his endeavours to obtain some sort of mitigation; but that, to his very great disappointment, all his entreaties had been fruitless. He hoped, he said, that the Republic would remember all that the King had done for the United Provinces ever since the breaking out of the war, and especially in preserving the Cape of Good Hope, and retaking from the common enemy the very important settlements of the Republic in both the Indies. From which circumstances their High Mightinesses could not but be sensible of the real affection repeatedly testified by his Majesty towards the States General. On the other hand, he observed, that the latter had been rather remiss and dilatory in their operations, by which the fate of war had taken a disagreeable turn to the detriment of the Republic; that the enemy had improved every advantage; that in the year 1763, France had found itself in a predicament equally mortifying, and had been compelled to accept of the hard conditions prescribed by Great Britain; that, nevertheless, the French had by no means lessened their dignity, but [illegible] from any such misfortunes in future. In fine, his Excellency made it appear, that he had, by every possible means, put off, from time to time, the signature of the articles, and limited repeatedly to the English Minister, that nothing could be finally settled until some more favourable terms could be agreed upon in regard to the Republic, but that the present political situation of Europe, together with the earnest expostulations on the part of the other powers concerned, as well as the duty his Majesty owes to his subjects, had obliged the King to put an end to the negociations, and fix a day for the signing the Definitive Treaty. The Comte concluded by assuring us, that during the short space of time that remained, he would renew his expostulations with the Duke of Manchester, in order to obtain, if possible, more moderate terms; observing withal, that he could not promise himself any great success, since neither the Ambassador nor the British Ministers themselves could in the least deviate from the conditions proposed, without becoming accountable to their own nation for such a conduct.

"In a conference which, immediately after our return from Versailles, we requested and obtained of the British Ambassador, we expressed to his Grace the astonishment of their High Mightinesses, when they saw that whilst they had received so many assurances of his Britannic Majesty's intentions of cementing a lasting amity with the Republic, the latter should be treated so severely, and such conditions imposed upon the States, as were so diametrically opposite to those repeated testimonies of friendship;—then endeavouring by the most earnest solicitations to bring him to agree upon some fresh proposals, we were answered by his Grace, that nothing could be more pleasing to him personally, than to comply with our request; but he positively declared, that he was by no means empowered to do it; but, on the contrary, by his very last instructions, found himself bound to stick by the letter of the terms already proposed.

"We thereupon recapitulated the propounded articles, when, to our unspeakable surprise, we perceived the British Ambassador not only insisted on the conditions proposed, which he would have us to adhere to literally, but the former demand of a free navigation and trade on the coast of Africa, a demand which we had before rejected, and never after maintained in the latter conferences. We have had recourse to every possible argument in order to enforce the illegality of such pretension, contrasting it with the right belonging to the Dutch Company, of insisting upon his British Majesty not granting his protection to the Portugueze ships, as the latter aim at defrauding the duties payable to the said Company, and have ever failed in the regulations established by the same. At last, finding it impracticable to make the Ambassador desist from the above demand, we were forced to acquiesce. Nor was it with less reluctance that we could be prevailed upon to accede to the article concerning the salute at sea; nay, on this subject, there arose altercations of a nature which threatened the immediate rupture of all negociations. But we could not oppose it any longer when referred to the IVth article of the Treaty of Peace, signed in Westminster in 1674.

"We have been unanimous in regard to the other articles, namely, that which fixes the respective restitutions and evacuations of the places taken during the war—in a word, we have agreed to all and every article. This important business being settled, we proposed to the British Ambassador, that the affair concerning Cape Apollonia should be referred to a Committee; we next expressed our desire of coming to a definitive conclusion conformable to the intention he in a former conversation had hinted at in his master's name, observing, that as the mediation of the two Imperial Courts had been accepted, they should be requested to honour our treaty with their signature; but all we could obtain on those heads was a promise from his Excellency that he would dispatch a courier to London for the purpose of getting further instructions from his Court on the above subjects.

"We, in consequence, found ourselves now so situated as to have no other alternative left than to put off the conclusion to a later day, or proceed to the immediate signing of the articles as they stood; the latter we deemed most convenient, the more so that the said Preliminaries are entirely on the footing of a Definitive Treaty, and fix for the surrendering up of the prisoners, evacuation and restitution of places in the same space of time as has been agreed to for the like purposes between France and England. And as the intervention of the mediating powers was not absolutely necessary to the signature of the preliminaries, we thought it sufficient to request that the Duke of Manchester will notify to his Court our proposals on this subject, and wait for the necessary instruction thereupon. We have the honour to inclose the original of the Preliminary Treaty, together with a copy of the plenary powers exhibited to us by the other parties; in full confidence, that however concerned we may be that we have not been so successful as we could have wished in carrying on the present negociation, owing to the very critical situation of affairs, their High Mightinesses will be pleased to do justice to our zeal, and approve of our best endeavours.

"The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Courts of France, England, and Spain, have signed the Definitive Treaties at Versailles, and that of America yesterday at Paris. By the latter, the former Preliminaries are only converted into a Definitive treaty; there yet remains some contentious matters on which the parties have not altogether agreed.

(Signed) We are, &c.

L'ESTEVENSON VAN BERKENRODE.
G. BRANTSEN."

Early this morning, Nathan Solomon, the great Jew Broker, sent a letter to the Stock-Exchange, declaring himself a Lame Duck; and, that his intentions was never more to return to that House. He complains of a confederacy formed against him by the Brokers; and that he, therefore, thought it his duty to take care of himself. It is said, he had bought near One Million of Scrip, and that his differences were very considerable. By this letter, the whole body of Speculators in the Funds were thrown into confusion, and two or three other Brokers of inferior note, waddled out of the Alley. *St J. Chron.*

This day, according to the custom, the funds fell considerably: At one period, the Three per Cent. Consols, were done at 58¾. Such a peace-price was never before known in this country; and it has given the alarm to some keen observators, who begin to apprehend a dreadful secret in the Cabinet, which, when divulged, will make the funds fall still lower. *Ibid.*

The present Administration has a game to play, to which all their predecessors were compatitively strangers; the State vessel is amidst rocks and shoals, from which it requires a pilot of no common skill to extricate her. *Ibid.*

Bank Stock opens the 24th of October.—Old South Sea Annuities, the 31st of October.—Three per Cent. reduced Annuities, the 24th of October.—India Annuities, the 13th of October.—Four per Cent. Consol. Annuities, the 24th of October.—Short Annuities 1777, the 25th of October.

This day the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council waited on her Majesty at St James's, with their Address on her Majesty's delivery of a Princess, and her recovery from her late indisposition, and on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales coming of age.

It is well known that Ministry have strengthened their party considerably in the Irish House of Commons at the late General Election; so that it is expected, that business will go on more smoothly that it has done for some years past, which cannot fail of producing beneficial consequences to both countries, whose interest it is to be closely united.

Parliament will not meet before Wednesday the 12th of November for the dispatch of business.

The claims of the Loyalists, when the list is completed, must, according to its present appearance, amount to many millions; so that, whatever protection may be allowed these unfortunate people by Parliament, must be an additional inconvenience to the country in its present state of its distresses.

We are assured administration intend to make a settlement on the island of St John's, in the Gulph of St Lawrence, the coast round which abounds with every sort of fish. The soil of the island is good, and capable of great improvement, and in the present state of affairs, it is an object highly interesting to government. No country affords better pasture for cattle, and provisions of all kinds may be raised in great abundance.

When the French were in possession of Cape Breton, and the fishery of the settlements on the Gulph of St Lawrence, before the taking of Quebec, the salted fish sent by them to the European markets was calculated to amount from 128,000 to 134,000 l. per annum.

It is a curious fact, that when Major Rooke of the 100th regiment of foot, during the late calamitous war, was on board Commodore Johnstone's squadron, and touched at the island of Joanna (one of the largest of the Commora islands, which claims sovereignty and exacts tribute from all the others, and is sometimes obliged to assert its pretensions by the sword) the factious subjects of Mayotta having rose against the King of Joanna, and being by his Ministers asked the cause of their rebellion? answered, "*Mayotta like America.*"—A circumstance that speaks the power of example in the most forcible language. It is example that governs the universe, and has a strange power of multiplication. If the barbarous tribes of Mayotta quote the precedent of the Americans as a ground to assert their native rights, we may infer, that this great example, which has been set to nations, has not yet spent its force, but will continue to furnish matter to the Spanish subjects in South-America, and to the oppressed French inhabitants in the West-India islands.

Letters from Pennsylvania mention, that the inhabitants since the peace, have employed themselves in embanking a great tract of morass, occasionally covered by the streams of the Schuylkill, and that many hundred acres have been rescued from it, which now enrich and embellish the neighbourhood of Philadelphia.

The people of Salem, in New-Jersey, have also carried the art of embanking to a great degree of perfection, and we are assured no branch of industry is likely to turn out more profitable to the proprietors, as well as to the country in general.

In our West India islands, Jamaica in particular, are many rivers similar to the Schuylkill, and thousands of acres in the same predicament with those in Pennsylvania and New Jersey; perhaps in future the planters may take the hint from their American neighbours, and improve the state of their husbandry, which has been so much neglected that great part of the islands is little better than a desart.

Yesterday, and this day, a great number of letters from the East-Indies were delivered out at the General Post-office.

This morning advice was received, that the Osterley homeward bound East-Indiaman was safe arrived in Margate-roads, and expected to get over the Flats the first tide.

A very respectable force will in future be kept upon the East Indies by Government, not only because the other European powers will do so, but because the country powers of India have found the method of building men of war in that quarter of the globe, as is instanced in the 60 and two 50 gun ships taken at one of Hyder Ali's ports when the place capitulated. It is very likely, however, that they were building for the service of France, and that many articles were wanting to complete them which are the produce of Europe. The Malabar coast abounds with a timber peculiar to itself, it looks like cedar, but its texture is much like that of our English oak in its best state. The trees grow large too, but they are in general very tough and knotty. It is the only timber for ship building in the country, a few pines excepted, which are of a very diminutive nature, so that India does not produce any thing for masts or spars, nor have they any iron. The Dutch build men of war at Batavia; they have now two or three on the stocks. Their report that a ship built in India is done at such a vast expence, is by no means true, though it was political to broach such an opinion, as it was likely to restrain other powers on the score of expence, till they begun the experiment, and found out the duplicity of the Dutch.

A letter from Madeira says, that a large American ship put in there to take in wines, and then to proceed to the East Indies, in order to open a trade to those parts. She is the first ship the Americans have sent out for that trade.

An established colony will now be fixed by the East India Company and Government on the island of Balambangang in the Oriental Ocean, in consequence of matters being settled with the Dutch, relative to the trade in those parts.

The following are appointed by the Admiralty Board to be the complement of men on board all the guardships at the several ports, viz.

Ships of 90 guns,	—	—	650 men
74 —	—	—	520
64 —	—	—	460

By this method they will be always ready for sea when wanted.

Last night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in a Brafier's, near Gun-Dock, Wapping, which burnt very fiercely till near one, the tide being down, so that the engines could not get any water for upwards of two hours. Near forty houses were entirely destroyed, and about ten or twelve greatly damaged. A woman and three children are said to have perished in the flames. Two houses fell among the engines, and buried several of the Firemen under the ruins, but they were luckily all dug out alive, though greatly bruised; one of the Firemen belonging to the New Fire Office is so much hurt that his life is despaired of. It was near six o'clock this morning before the fire was got under.

Extract of a letter from Naples, Aug. 16.

"A considerable part of the summit of Veluvius has fallen into the mouth of the volcano, which, since the 18th of last month, is of a very great depth. This enormous mass, which was the brim or border of the crater, and which it was thought would have partly filled it up, has only sunk it deeper. Two holes are formed in the bottom, from whence fire issues for some hours, which is replaced by a thick smoke that still continues."

Extract of a letter from Koningsburgh, Aug. 28.

"Some fresh difficulties have arisen between the city of Dantzick and the Prussian Administration. The city, claiming their right as a staple-town, have refused to let pass the ships on the Vistula, coming from the King's dominions with grain and provisions for his Majesty's subjects at Longhuhr, Neufchottland, Schellmuhlen, and other parts in the vicinage of Dantzick. In consequence thereof a detachment of Prussian troops, with some field-pieces, have invested the Isle of Holm, and occupied several other posts on the Vistula, where they detain all ships, both Dantzickers and foreigners, destined for Dantzick. This contest may be attended with bad consequences, if the city do not determine to give way to a superior force."

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 23.

Bank Stock, shut.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 81¼ on.	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
3 per cent. con. 60 a 58¾ a 60¾	India Bonds, 27 a 28 dis.
3 per cent. red. shut.	Exchequer Bills, 15 dis.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 12½ dis.
Long Ann. 18 3-16ths.	4 per cent. Berw. 61 a 62½ a 61 a 62.
Short Ann. 1778, 12¾ a 15-16ths.	4 per cent. Scrip. 79 a 80½
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, 6 a 3½ dis.
3 per cent. Old Ann. shut.	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 14 s. a 12 s. & 16 s.
Ditto New Ann. 59¾ a 60.	
Ditto 1751, —	

WIND AT DEAL.
SEPT. 23. S. W. 24. N. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 25.

"The situation of the funds is very perplexing. The *Sinmons* are said to be the ruling power in this complicated system, which they either *lower* or *raise* as best coincides with the principles of their interest.

"A Special Council has been summoned for the purpose of digesting a Ministerial system for Ireland, apposite to the prevailing spirit in that country. Lords North, Loughborough, and Mr Burke, are (strange to tell!) said to be of one mind on the occasion; that Ireland, circumstanced as she is, ought to be indulged in every requisition that did not aim at a severance of her connection with Britain as a sister kingdom, which they contend the establishment of her political and commercial independence would merely be the cement of. Mr Fox, and many other members of Administration, hold, on the contrary, that an easy acquiescence with their demands, would only stimulate the Irish to aim at the destruction of that connection which would in the end produce the inevitable ruin of both countries.

"The event of affairs in India is said to have determined Administration to continue the government of Mr Hastings in that country. Even Mr Burke is said to have relaxed of his prejudice against that gentleman, and to be at length convinced, that *refined speculation* never *ought* to be put in opposition with *active* government.

"His Majesty, it is said, have given it in direction to the Crown lawyers immediately to take in hand a revision of the criminal code of our laws, and to make their report thereon to the Judges, who are to refer their opinions to the King in full council; in order that, by mixing and meliorating the principles of law with humanity and motives of policy, a rational

system may supercede those bloody pages which are a disgrace to the wisdom and liberality of this country.

"The Benevolent Society of St Patrick are to meet on Monday next, at the Freemasons Tavern, Great Queen Street, Lincolns Inn-fields; in order to put the last hand to the establishment of this laudable and noble institution.

"The Ruſſian Ambaſſador is frequently with Mr Fox. The reſult of the Empreſs's policy, in her preſent circumſtances with the Porte, will, in all probability, depend upon the determination of this Court.

"It is ſaid the petition of the Marine Corps in favour of Lieut. Bourne will be preſented in a few days, by a moſt reſpectable naval perſonage, when it is not doubted but his Majeſty will order that relaxation of the ſentence which the public in general ſeem ſo much to deſire.

"It is a given up point, that we ſhall have a loan. What extent it will meaſure, is not ſpecifically known; but that it will be conſiderable, is the general opinion.

"The ſcarcity of caſh was never ſo much complained of as on the preſent day—the influx of wealth is the criterion of commerce—the ſcarcity of caſh the *data* of its declenſion.

"It has been agitated in Council, whether any legiſlative means ought to be taken for the ſuppreſſion of duelling—and we are aſſured, though it is an object near the Royal heart, that motives of public policy have overruled the Royal opinion.

"Lord Loughborough, it is ſaid, will alone fill the Chancery Bench in the enſuing term—Mr Wallace to ſucceed him in the Common Pleas—the preſent Solicitor to be Attorney, and Mr Erſkine to be Solicitor-General.

"It was ſaid, ſome time ſince, that Lord J. Cavendiſh was to be ſucceeded by Mr Pitt, and Mr Burke by Lord John—Mr Pitt's prudence muſt have given the *negative* to ſuch a report; for ſurely his *coaleſcing* with Lord North muſt render him as obnoxious to public reprehenſion, as he that has been long dignified with the appellation of *The Man of the People*.

"Oppoſition, it is ſaid, are ſo much at a loſs for other cauſes of embarraſſment to Adminiſtration, that an attack upon Lord North in the Houſe of Lords, and Mr Burke in the Houſe of Commons, will conſtitute their moſt capital attempts.

"Nothing can exceed the preſent unanimity of every branch of the coalition.

"The news from India have diffuſed the moſt general ſatisfaction. About the India Houſe there is the greateſt joy for the ratification of peace with the Mahrattas, and the greateſt expectation of hearing, by the Trial Packet, which is now on its return here, that a deciſive engagement had taken place between the united force of Sir Edward Hughes and Sir Richard Bickerton, and Monſieur Suffrein, in which the former muſt have been victorious.

"So great is the conteſt between independence and proſtitution in the county of Galway in Ireland, that it is imagined the election for that extenſive county will not end theſe three weeks."

The Hon. Henry Erſkine, Lord Advocate for Scotland, received by Saturday's poſt, from the Secretary of State for the Northern department, the Definitive Treaties with France and Spain, and the Preliminary Articles with Holland. The two former do not differ very materially from the Preliminary Articles with thoſe kingdoms, both of which appeared in our paper of Monday, February 3d, except that in the Treaty with France, the Article concerning the incloſing a part of the country in the neighbourhood of Chandanagore, in the Eaſt-Indies, is particularly explained, ſo as to prevent the idea being entertained, that by that article, any fortifications were to be allowed to be erected, nothing further being thereby meant than a ditch incloſure filled with water. In the treaty with Spain, the article regarding the cutting of Logwood, is likewiſe more particularly explained than it was in the Preliminary Articles, and the boundaries where ſuch an allowance is granted accurately and diſtinctly pointed out by certain rivers. New arrangements with regard to trade are to be agreed upon both with France and Spain, within the ſpace of two years, to be computed from the 1ſt of January 1784.—The Preliminary Articles with Holland appeared in our paper of Wedneſday laſt.

The TREATY *of* PERPETUAL FRIENDSHIP *and* ALLIANCE *between the Hon.* EAST INDIA COMPANY *and the* PESHWA MADHOO ROW PUNDIT PURDHAM, BALLAJEE PUNDIT NANA PURNAVESE, *and the whole of the* CHIEFS *of the* MARATTAW NATION, *appeared in our paper on Saturday.*

Mr John Hay, youngeſt ſon of the deceaſed William Hay of Lawfield, Eſq; died at Spot on Sunday the 28th current.

Sunday morning, the Princeſs Royal, a fine new built veſſel, lately launched from St Peter's Quay, Newcaſtle, in going down the river, went on ſhore at Bill Point, but was got off again without much damage. The maſter was thrown from the poop by the ſhock, and broke his leg.

Wedneſday laſt, was committed to the tolbooth here, by warrant of the Sheriff, James Hogg, who formerly kept a public houſe in this city, accuſed of having abſtracted from a room he had taken in Perth, where he aſſumed the name of Henderſon, the whole of its furniture, which he had bargained with the Perth carrier to convey to Edinburgh. The carrier having taken ſome ſuſpicions when he arrived at Leith, that the furniture was not Hogg's, depoſited it in the hands of a perſon there, till enquiry was made; but Hogg, not chuſing to wait the reſult, when the carrier came to Edinburgh, preſented an order to the perſon at Leith, (pretending it was ſigned by the carrier) for delivery of the furniture, which he having got poſſeſſion of, immediately moved to Edinburgh. By this time, a petition was preſented to the Sheriff, by the perſon who ſet the room in Perth, complaining of the furniture having been carried off clandeſtinely on the 15th current.—Hogg was immediately apprehended, and, upon being examined, committed, till he find bail to ſtand trial.

Thurſday, was committed to the tolbooth, by warrant of the Sheriff, Donald Macfarlane ſailor, for having abſtracted from the houſe of John Ogg, ſtabler in Briſto-ſtreet, a packet of letters, with a Solon gooſe. It ſeems the above two articles were lodged with Mr Ogg, to be tranſmitted to Carliſle; but which Macfarlane, upon drinking a bottle of porter in the room where they lay, found means to make free with. It were to be wiſhed that the different perſons who lodge carriers from the country, and who receive goods on their account, were a little more attentive, in depoſiting theſe goods in a place ſeparate from rooms they ſet apart for entertainment.

Thomas White, journeyman wright in Glaſgow, was committed to the tolbooth of this city on Saturday laſt, by warrant of the Magiſtrates. He had been confined in the City Guard for eight days preceding, and ſtands charged with ſundry acts of theft.

Same day, was committed to the Tolbooth, by warrant of a Juſtice of Peace, one Robert Kellock, who, in company with John Duncan, carrier from Perth, are accuſed of the following fraud: About a twelvemonth ago, John Duncan was entruſted to bring from Perth eight barrels of powder, for the uſe of the new battery at Leith, which powder was lodged by the carrier in the Weigh-houſe of Leith. Some time afterwards Duncan, accompanied by Kellock, went to the keeper of the Weigh-houſe, pretending to have an order for 1e delivery of the powder, which was accordingly given, upon payment of the cellar rent. The whole powder has ſince been diſpoſed of, amounting to about eighty pounds Sterling. Saturday night, a copy of the warrant upon which Kellock was committed, was tranſmitted to Perth, in order to have Duncan ſecured.

In the night between Monday and Tueſday laſt, above forty of the lamps in Glaſgow were robbed of their cruiſes and oil. This wanton and wicked inſult on the public deſerves an exemplary chaſtiſement.

The GRAMMAR SCHOOL of the Canongate met on Tueſday 23d current. In October, Mr INGLIS will open a Claſs for the RUDIMENTS of the Latin language: In this Claſs he intends to give Leſſons on the Elements of Engliſh Grammar.—Boys who have made ſome progreſs in Latin may be received into higher Claſſes.—There is a peculiar advantage in a School conſtituted in the manner of the Grammar School of the Canongate, that a boy, who is quick and attentive, may be raiſed from a lower to a higher Claſs; Several inſtances of this can be given: This always raiſes great emulation among the boys, and makes them do what no art or toil of the moſt aſſiduous maſter could otherwiſe effect.

The HADDINGTON ASSEMBLY is to be held in the Town-Hall on Thurſday the 9th October, to begin at Six o'clock.

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, Sept. 26.

"The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here on Wedneſday the 24th current, by the Right Honourable the Lord Hailes. The following was the buſineſs before the Court:—1ſt, The trial of Ann Moffat, daughter of John Moffat tanner in Millhole of Dumfries, in the town of Dumfries; and Thomas M'Niſh, in Boreland of Geſſon, and parish of Kelton, accuſed at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate of the crimes of theft and reſet of theft. The pannels gave in a petition, praying to be baniſhed forth of Scotland for life; which being conſented to by the Advocate-Depute, ſentence was pronounced, baniſhing them accordingly.

2d, The trial of James Jameſon, *alias* James Campbell, late a private ſoldier in the 51ſt regiment of foot, accuſed at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate of the crime of theft.—The Jury returned their verdict yeſterday, unanimouſly finding him guilty of the crime charged; and the Judge pronounced ſentence this day, ordaining him, firſt, to be publicly whipt thro' the ſtreets of Dumfries, and then to be baniſhed from Scotland for five years.

"3d, Yeſterday, Jean Rae, *alias* Gunnion, late in Ruthwell, or Rivelton, in the pariſh of Ruthwell and county of Dumfries, and Joſeph Gunnion, tailor in Kittlenaked, in the pariſh of Colvend, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, accuſed of theft and reſet of theft, having petitioned for baniſhment, judgment was pronounced, baniſhing them accordingly.

"4th, The laſt criminal buſineſs before the Court was the trial of James M'Niſh in Drumwall, John Kelly in Leggart Cheek of Cuſhetown, Janet M'Ghie in Gatehouſe of Fleet, and Mary Roriſon, daughter of John Roriſon in Raintown, accuſed of deforcing the revenue officers, and reſcuing a quantity of ſalt ſeized. Only James M'Niſh appeared; the three laſt were fugitate for non-appearance; and, on that account, and ſome recent circumſtances having come to the knowledge of the proſecutor, the diet was deſerted 'gainſt M'Niſh *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted to priſon.

"After hearing counſel, and determining an appeal from two of the Juſtices of Peace for the county of Dumfries, the Court was adjourned till to-morrow, the laſt day of the ayre in this place, when it proceeds to Ayr."

Extract of a letter from Sunderland, Sept. 24.

"Sunday ſe'ennight we had here a ſtrong gale of wind. The ſhip Cleveland, of this port, was loſt on the coaſt of Holland; the crew all ſaved. There are ſeveral ſhips belonging to this port not as yet heard off."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 20.

"The 11th regiment of foot, quartered in Limerick and at Clare-Caſtle, received a rout laſt Monday to march for Youghall, where they are to remain until the arrival of the tranſports at Cork, which are to convey them and the 32d regiment to Gibraltar.

To the Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR.

MY LORD,

I AM commanded by my Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, that his Excellency having obſerved with real concern a paragraph of the Freeman's Journal of this day, ſtating, That late on Monday night ſome of the military on the Caſtle Guard had quitted their guard-room, and ſeized in Parliament-ſtreet and the adjacent parts, ſeveral unfortunate females, whom they moſt inhumanly abuſed and ill-treated; that an officer, ſaid to belong to the Caſtle Horſe Guard, not only encouraged but directed them to commit every ſpecies of outrage; and that ſimilar atrocious riots have been lately committed by the military; his Excellency has directed a Court of Enquiry to be held for the purpoſe of inveſtigating the tranſaction above mentioned, in the moſt particular and ſolemn manner; and has alſo directed that notice be given to your Lordſhip of the time and place where ſuch Court of Enquiry is to ſit; and he deſires, that upon your Lordſhip receiving this information, you will give public notice thereof, in order that ſuch perſons as may have complaints to make of any improper treatment they have met with on the night alluded to, or ſuch perſons as can give any information reſpecting the tranſaction ſtated in the before-mentioned paragraph, may attend and give their evidence; and that they may be under no apprehenſion, his Excellency has given the moſt poſitive orders, that ſpecial care be taken that no inſults be offered to any perſon who ſhall attend to give evidence at the ſaid Court.

As his Excellency apprehends that no proſecution on account of the outrage alluded to, even if committed in the extent complained of, would be brought before any of the civil courts, he has choſen this method of examining the facts, and bringing the offenders, if any, to juſtice; being determined to puniſh, in the moſt exemplary manner, any officers or ſoldiers who ſhall commit riots to the diſturbance of the peace and good order of the city, and to the prejudice of military diſcipline: And he requeſts that your Lordſhip will acquaint him, whether any other riots have, to your Lordſhip's knowledge, been lately committed by the military; and he alſo requeſts, that upon any information of that ſort reaching your Lordſhip, you will give immediate information thereof, when your Lordſhip may depend upon every aſſiſtance in his Excellency's power, for bringing the offenders to condign puniſhment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Dublin-Caſtle, Sept. 18. T. PELHAM.

Extract of a letter from Galway, Sept. 15.

"Yeſterday afternoon we had ſeveral ſevere claps of thunder and lightening, attended with heavy rains and ſqualls of wind, which we are happy to find has done no damage to this town or neighbourhood.

"Laſt night, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, a flaſh of lightening ſtruck the ſteeple of the church of Tuam, and burnt the ſame to aſhes. We are happy, however, to find it has done no further damage to the church or town in its progreſs."

Extract of a letter from Kildare, Sept. 18.

"Notwithſtanding the heavy rains and conſequent alarms we have lately had, we are now relieved from ſevere apprehenſions by the return of fair weather; a few days will enable the farmer to reap the harveſt. The damages are by far more inconſiderable than they were ſaid to be; the tillers hereabout do not ſeem to feel much regret from the loſſes they have ſuſtained, which of courſe muſt be trifling. Proviſions of all kinds are grown cheap; and on the weſtern borders of the country, where every article of life bore an immenſe price during the ſeaſon, meal, potatoes, and all ſorts of grain are cheap and abundantly plenty."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

EPIGRAMMA.

QUI probus eſſe cupit, magnus, ternaque benignus,
Et pius; Hexameros plaude cupit eſſe Deus.

Sept. 27. 1783.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Sept. 28. Mary Roſs, Bruce, from Banff, with kelp; Jean and Janet, Heggie, from Kinneſ Pans, with aquavitæ; Diligence, Angus, from Wemyſs, with oats; Europa, Topp, from Riga, with oats and barley; North Star, Dawſon, from Dunbar, with oil; Succeſs, Ferrier, from Sealock.

SAILED, Two Siſters, Pederſon, for Eaſtereizer in ballaſt; Memphis, Shannon, for ——, ditto; Sealock Packet, Simpſon, for Sealock, ditto.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Sept. 22.—Lilly, Maccoll, from Balcholliſh, with ſlates.—23. Iſabella, Telfair, from Dumfries, with flour; Jenny, Duncan, from Glenarm, in ballaſt.

SAILED, Brothers, Duncan, for Belfaſt, with goods.

ARRIVED AT SEALOCK, Sept. 24.—William and Ann, M'Alpine, from Eyemouth, with oatmeal.—27. Induſtry, Duncan, from Alloa, with beech timber; Six Siſters, Thomſon, from Leith, with ſundries; May, Wilſon, from Limeklins, with lime.

SAILED 25.—Jean, Brown, for Leith, with ſundries.—26 Active, Jamiſon, for Borrowſtounneſs, with herrings.—27. Succeſs, Ferrier, for Leith, with ſundries; Leith Packet, Ford, for ditto; with coals; Jean, Napier, for ditto, in ballaſt.

The *Engliſh Language* in the New Town.

MR STALKER, Teacher of Engliſh, will open School the 1ſt of October, in George Street, the 3d ſtorey of that land poſſeſſed by Doctor Hunter phyſician, &c. Attendance in the New Town from 11 to 12 o'clock forenoon; and from half paſt two to half paſt four in the afternoon. Attendance in the Old Town from nine to eleven, and from twelve to two.

TO LET,

A FURNISHED HOUSE in George's Square, with Coach houſe and Stables, &c.—Apply to Alexander Palmer wright in Briſto-ſtreet.——Not to be repeated.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 29th September 1783.

By Order of the Hon. Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

THERE is to be SOLD, by public auction, at Greenock, on Friday next, being the 3d October, the following Exciſeable Goods, lately condemned before the Juſtices, viz.

34 Gallons Foreign BRANDY.
218 ditto Foreign RUM.
15 ditto Foreign GENEVA.
244 ditto AQUAVITÆ. And,
The Materials of Five Illegal Copper Stills.

KELSO RACES, 1783.

TO be run for over Caverton Edge, upon Monday the 20th of October 1783, FIFTY POUNDS, by actual hunters of laſt ſeaſon, to carry 12 ſtones, the beſt of three four-mile heats; to pay two guineas entrance, and the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expences; and ſuch horſes, &c. as ſhall ſtart for the above purſe, ſhall be certified at the time of entrance to have been real hunters laſt ſeaſon, under the hand or hands of the proprietors of ſuch hounds as they were hunted with.

On Tueſday the 21ſt of October, FIFTY POUNDS, by four years old, five years old, and aged horſes:

Four years old,	7 ſt. 12 lb.	Six years old,	9 ſt. 4 lb.
Five years old,	8 ſt. 10 lb.	Aged,	9 ſt. 8 lb.

The winner of a King's 100l. this year to carry 5 lb. extraordinary, a winner of 50l. this year 3 lb. extraordinary, and the winner of two 50's to carry 5 lb. the beſt of three four-mile heats; two guineas entrance; the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expences.

On Wedneſday the 22d October, A MAIDEN PLATE, for all ages, the beſt of three four-mile heats, to carry the following weights:

Four years old,	7 ſt. 12 lb.	Six years old,	9 ſt. 4 lb.
Five years old,	8 ſt. 10 lb.	Aged,	9 ſt. 8 lb.

Two guineas entrance; the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expences.

The horſes to be entered on Saturday the 18th of October, at the Croſs Keys, betwixt the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon. No tent or hut to be erected on the ground by any perſon, unleſs he pays half a guinea towards the plates.

Three reputed running horſes to enter for the Wedneſday's and Thurſday's plates or no race, without the conſent of the Stewards. No winning horſes can ſtart for a ſecond plate that week without the conſent of the Stewards. All the plates to be run for by the King's plate articles.

Ordinaries and Aſſemblies at the Croſs Keys, as uſual.——Diſputes, if any ariſe, to be determined by

LORD ELPHINSTONE,
SIR FRNCIS BLAKE, } STEWARDS
COLONEL WEMYSS,

LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain, The Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSNOCK and BARR, in whi[illegible] lots, as formerly advertiſed, or in ſingle farms, as purchaſers ſhall incline.

For further particulars, apply to John Purdie, jun. Clerk to the Signet, Edinburgh.

WHEREAS a Sequeſtration was awarded againſt ANDREW WARNOCK, victualler at the Canal near Glaſgow, on the 17th September 1783, by the Lords of Council and Seſſion, theſe are requiring all the Creditors of the ſaid Andrew Warnock to lodge with Archibald Simpſon, writer in Glaſgow, clerk to the Truſtees appointed by the Creditors, their claims and vouchers, or grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving the ſame, within nine calendar months from the date of the ſaid ſequeſtration; certifying thoſe Creditors who ſhall neglect to comply with this requiſition, that they ſhall not be entitled to any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of the debtor's eſtate.

BY THE KING's PATENT,

Cakes for making of Shining Liquid Blacking,

For SHOES, BOOTS, &c.

THESE Cakes make, by the addition of water only, a moſt excellent ſhining liquid blacking, much ſuperior to any hitherto known. It gives the fineſt black and moſt beautiful gloſs to the leather, yet never renders it ſtiff or hard, but on the contrary prevents its cracking, and preſerves it ſoft and pliable to the very laſt, whereby it is rendered more agreeable to the wearer, as well as much more durable; and the ſhoes that are blacked with it will neither ſoil the fingers in putting on, nor the ſtockings in wearing.

Sold wholeſale and retail, only by Bayley and Lowe in London, and Huſband, Elder, and Co. in Edinburgh.—Price 6 d. each Cake.

†‡† The patentee intreats all perſons who are curious in blacking to take the trouble of ſeeing that the Cakes bought for their uſe have a label paſted on them, with the following inſcription—"By the King's "Patent, Cakes for making Shining Liquid Blacking, prepared by Wil"liam Bayley;"—he having diſcovered that their great reputation has occaſioned many perſons to counterfeit them, ſome of whom have been proſecuted; but as there are ſtill others whoſe names he cannot yet find out, who continue the fraud, and impoſe upon the Public, he hopes this caution will be attended to.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF SUTHERLAND.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 3d of December 1783, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of EMBO, comprehending the Town and Lands of Auchintreaſurer, the Town and Lands of Rhinhandy, the Mains of Embo, Croftinleatnin, Croftdow, Croftintaller, Smith's Croft, Croftwickhomaſh-brawick, Bluirpenny, Balcherry, the Town and Lands of Hiltoun, and the Quarry on the ſhore of Embo, all lying in the pariſh of Dornoch and ſhire of Sutherland.

The groſs yearly rent of theſe ſubjects is, in money, 15 l. 6 ſ. 4 d. Sterling, 134 bolls 3 firlots victual, 103 hens, and five wedders. The victual converted at 10 ſ. per boll, the hens at 3 d. each, and the wedders at 2 ſ. 6 d. each, makes the whole extend to 88 l. 12 ſ. 2 d. 6-12ths and, after all deductions, the free rent amounts to 67 l. 7 ſ. 11 d. 7-12ths, which the Lords value at twenty-three years purchaſe, the upſet price of which extends to 1550 l. 3 ſ. 2 d. 3-12ths Sterling.

Theſe lands hold few of the Crown, as come in place of the Biſhop of Caithneſs.

The articles and conditions of ſale, &c. are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Thomas Bruce, depute-clerk of ſeſſion: and for further particulars enquire at David Forbes writer in Edinburgh.

FOR BOSTON AND HALIFAX,

THE HOPE,

JOHN CLOUSTON Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods on board at Port Glaſgow in a few days, and will be clear to ſail about the 10th of October.

The Hope is a good veſſel, copper-bottomed, and a faſt ſailer; alſo, good accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage apply to James Mitchell and Co. merchants in Glaſgow.

GLASGOW, Sept. 10. 1783.

FOR LONDON,

THE SMACK ATHOLE,

JAMES MURRAY Maſter,

IS now lying at the birth in the Harbour of Leith, taking in goods, and will ſail againſt the 8th day of October, to be depended on.

The ſhip has good accommodation for paſſengers, having been neatly fitted up for that purpoſe, in the trade from Aberdeen to London. Paſſengers may depend on the civileſt uſage; and goods will be taken all poſſible care of.

For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter, on board the ſhip.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE STAR,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will ſail the 11th of October.

N. B. The ſhip has good accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, or at his houſe in Leith.

FOR KINGSTON,

And the North Side and Weſt End of Jamaica,

THE SHIP MARY,

JAMES NOBLE Maſter,

(Formerly the Governor Dalling.)

She is now ready to take on board goods at Port-Glaſgow, and will be clear to ſail the firſt week of November.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Robert Dunmore and Co. Glaſgow, or P. Dougall merchant, Port-Glaſgow.

A Cabin Paſſage is 20 Guineas, all ſtores found.

A Steerage one 9 Guineas.

The Mary is a very fine ſhip, about 400 tons burden, and has good accommodation for paſſengers.

AT ROTTERDAM—FOR LEITH,

A NEW VESSEL,

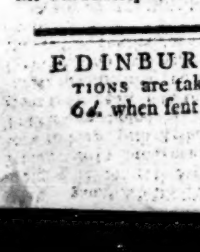
THE OLIVE BRANCH,

ROBERT BLACK Maſter,

Will be clear to take on board goods for Leith, and all places adjacent, by the 14th of October, and will ſail the 26th of ſaid month, wind and weather ſerving.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Rober Black the Maſter, on board ſaid veſſel at Rotterdam, or James Robertſon, at Mr William Douglas's, Quality Street, Leith.

TO be SOLD by public roup in the Ship Coffeehouſe, Leith, on Wedneſday the 1ſt October, between 4 and 5 o'clock afternoon,



The Ship BELLONA, of about

240 tons burthen, copper bottomed, and a remarkable ſwift ſailer. She is of ſuch a ſize and height of decks, as would anſwer well for the Weſt India or Mediterranean trade, or the whale fiſhing.

The ſhip preſently lies in Leith harbour.—Articles of roup, and inventory of rigging and ſtores, may be ſeen at Anderſon and Cundel's, merchants in Leith, who likewiſe have power to ſell her by private bargain, if purchaſers ſo incline.

If the Bellona is not ſold on or before the 1ſt proximo, a freight for her will be accepted on reaſonable terms.

SALE OF A CORNETCY.

TO be SOLD at the regulated price, a CORNETCY in the 3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards.

The Gentleman who purchaſes this commiſſion will have the advantage of an officer under him.

For further particulars, apply to James Walker writer to the ſignet.

PRIVATE DISTILLING,

AND

BRITISH SPIRITS.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, *Sept.* 23. 1783.

BY the Statute, 23d Geo. III. cap. 70. ſect. 13. 14. and 15. it is enacted, "That from and after the 29th September 1783, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, or Juſtices of the Peace (on affidavit of the ground of ſuſpicion) to authoriſe and empower, by ſpecial warrant under their hands and ſeals, any officer of Exciſe, by day or by night, (but if in the night-time, in the preſence of a conſtable, or other officer of the peace), to break open the doors, or any part of any houſe or place where ſuch officer ſhall know or ſuſpect any private or concealed ſtill, (of whatever ſize) back, or other veſſel, ſpirits, low-wines, waſh, or materials fit for diſtillation, are ſet up and kept, and to enter into ſuch houſe or place, and to ſeize all and every ſuch ſtills, backs, or other veſſels, and all ſuch ſpirits, low-wines, waſh, and other materials preparing for diſtillation, which he ſhall find and diſcover, and either to detain and keep the ſame in the houſe or place where found, or to remove the ſame to the office of Exciſe next to the place where the ſame ſhall be ſo diſcovered and found; and in caſe the ſame ſhall not, within ten days next after ſuch ſeizure, be claimed by the true and lawful owner thereof, then the ſaid ſtills, backs, and other veſſels, ſpirits, low-wines, waſh, and other materials for diſtillation, ſhall be abſolutely *forfeited*; and the *proprietor* of any ſuch private or concealed ſtill, back, or other veſſel, or the *perſon in whoſe cuſtody* the ſame ſhall be found, ſhall *forfeit* and loſe, for every place in which every ſuch private ſtill, back, or other veſſel ſhall be ſo found, and alſo for every ſuch ſtill, back, and veſſel found therein, the ſum of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS. And if any perſon or perſons ſhall obſtruct, oppoſe, moleſt, or hinder, any officer or officers of Exciſe, or others acting in their aſſiſtance, in the due ſeizing any ſuch private or concealed ſtills, backs, or other veſſels, ſpirits, low-wines, waſh, or other materials for diſtillation, or in detaining or keeping the ſame in the place where found, or in removing the ſame, or any of them, after ſeizure, to the next office of Exciſe, as aforeſaid, then, and in every ſuch caſe, every perſon ſo offending ſhall *forfeit* the ſum of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS."

"And, in order to deter perſons from aiding or aſſiſting the proprietors of ſuch private ſtills, in carrying on their fraudulent practices, it is further enacted, That when any officer or officers of Exciſe, ſhall at any time diſcover and find any private and concealed ſtill, back, or veſſel for the making, preparing, or keeping of waſh, low wines, or ſpirits, or other materials preparing for diſtillation, and ſhall, at the ſame time, diſcover in the room or place where ſuch private ſtill, back or other veſſel ſhall be ſo found, any perſon or perſons, knowingly aiding, aſſiſting, or any ways concerned in carrying on ſuch private diſtillation, every ſuch perſon and perſons ſo diſcovered ſhall, (over and above all other penalties and forfeitures, that the proprietor or perſon in whoſe cuſtody or poſſeſſion the ſame ſhall be found, is now ſubject and liable unto), *forfeit* and loſe the ſum of THIRTY POUNDS: and it ſhall and may be lawful for the officer and officers of Exciſe, and all other perſons acting in their aid and aſſiſtance, to ſtop, arreſt, and detain all and every the perſon and perſons ſo diſcovered in ſuch room or place, and to convey the ſaid perſon or perſons before one or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace for the county, wherein ſuch perſons ſhall be ſo diſcovered as aforeſaid; and it ſhall and may be lawful to and for ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace reſpectively, on confeſſion of the party, or by proof, on the oath of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes, made of ſuch offence, to convict the perſon or perſons ſo diſcovered as aforeſaid; and the perſon or perſons ſo convicted ſhall immediately on ſuch conviction, pay the ſaid ſum of THIRTY POUNDS into the hands of the officer who ſhall have conveyed ſuch offender before ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace, to be applied as is afterwards directed; and on ſuch offender or offenders refuſing or neglecting to pay the ſaid ſum of Thirty Pounds, the Juſtice or Juſtices, ſo convicting as aforeſaid, ſhall and may, by warrant or warrants, under his or their hand and ſeal, or hands and ſeals, COMMIT THE OFFENDER or offenders to THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION for the ſaid county, there to remain, and be kept to hard labour for the ſpace of SIX MONTHS, to be reckoned from the day of ſuch conviction; and the perſon or perſons ſo committed ſhall not be diſcharged, until he, ſhe, or they ſhall have paid the ſaid ſum of THIRTY POUNDS, or until the expiration of the ſaid SIX MONTHS: And in caſe the perſon or perſons ſo convicted ſhall be again diſcovered in any room or place, where any private ſtill, back, or other veſſel, ſhall be diſcovered and found as aforeſaid, aiding, aſſiſting, or otherwiſe concerned in carrying on any private diſtillery, he, ſhe, or they, ſo again offending, ſhall, upon the like conviction forfeit and pay, for ſuch ſecond offence, the ſum of SIXTY POUNDS, and ſhall be committed to the Houſe of Correction in manner aforeſaid, there to remain for and during the term of ONE YEAR, or until the ſaid ſum of Sixty Pounds ſhall be paid.

"And the more effectually to prevent the removal of ſpirits that have been privately diſtilled, it is further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the officers of Exciſe, and they, and each of them is and are hereby required to ſeize all and every horſe and other cattle, and all carriages and boats whatſoever, made uſe of or employed in the removing, carrying, or conveying BRITISH-made Spiritous Liquors from one part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, unleſs the BRITISH-made ſpirits, ſo removing, carrying or conveying, ſhall be accompanied with ſuch authentic permits or certificates from ſome or one of the officers of his Majeſty's revenue of Exciſe, as by the ſeveral ſtatutes in ſuch caſe made and provided, are directed to accompany the ſame, when removing as aforeſaid; which ſeizures of horſes, cattle, carriages, and boats, ſhall be proceeded upon and determined, as other ſeizures made by the officers of Exciſe may now be proceeded upon and determined by any law or laws relating to his Majeſty's revenue of Exciſe."

The COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE have cauſed public notice to be hereby given of the foregoing proviſions and regulations in the above-mentioned act of Parliament, that all perſons concerned may duly attend thereto, and avoid the conſequences which muſt neceſſarily follow their neglect, or diſobedience.

By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Eſtate of SAUCHIE, CHARTERSHALL, TOUCHGORM, and Others, lying in the pariſh of St Ninians, and ſhire of Stirling, and within three miles of the town of Stirling.

The Barony of Sauchie holds of the Crown, and affords above five freehold qualifications to vote for a member of Parliament. The other lands hold of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty. This Eſtate conſiſts of about 3000 acres, chiefly arable; and, from its vicinity to coal and lime, is capable of very great improvement. There is alſo great probability of coal and marle on the eſtate, which may be wrought to advantage.

The preſent free rent is above 1200 l. Sterling per annum, excluſive of a lime-work, which yields a conſiderable annual profit.

Several of the leaſes expire in a few yeaas hence, when a very conſiderable riſe of rent may be depended on.

There is upon the eſtate a convenient manſion-houſe, with excellent offices of every kind, and an exceeding good garden, orchard, and nurſery of young planting. There is alſo an extenſive wood contiguous to the houſe, and ſeveral young plantations in a thriving condition.

The grieve at Sauchie will ſhow the eſtate. James Walker writer to the ſignet will ſhow the writs and progreſs, and a rental and plan of the eſtate; to whom, or to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, any perſon inclining to treat for the purchaſe may apply.

ROUP OF LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 1ſt day of October 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of COCKBURN, and Lands of WESTER WINSHELL, adjoining thereto, with the Tiends and Pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Dunſe and ſhire of Berwick.

The eſtate is of great extent, both of arable land and paſture grounds. The arable land is a good ſoil, and fine dry ſituation, capable of great improvement, and fit for the culture of turnip, clover, &c. and the paſturage is known to be among the beſt and ſoundeſt ſheep grounds in the country. From a ſurvey, the contents of the different farms are, in Engliſh meaſure,

			Acres.
Cockburn Mains	Infield,		172
	Outfield, arable, and green paſture,		479
	Green braes & rocky grounds,		52
	Black muir,		608
			1311
Buſh & Colderooks	Arable,		222
	Black muir,		25
			247
Oatly-Cleugh	Arable,		179
	Black muir,		316
			495
Mill-lane	Arable and haughing grounds,		55
Weſter Winſhiell	Arable,	190	
	Muir and benty grounds,	412	
			602
	Total,		2610

The leaſes of the whole eſtate are nearly out, and that of Cockburn Mains, the principle farm, expired as to the paſturage at Whitſunday laſt, and as to the arable lands ends with the preſent crop: ſo that a purchaſer might enter to this extenſive farm immediately, and, by the preſent tack, is entitled to the ſtraw, chaff, and fodder, of the ſowing upon the beſt infield ground, of 50 bolls oats 6 bolls bear, 2 bolls peaſe, and 1 firlot of rye.

There is no manſion-houſe upon this eſtate, but there is a delightful ſituation for a houſe near the preſent farm-ſteading on the Mains, where a family-ſeat was formerly ſituated, commanding an extenſive proſpect over great part of Berwickſhire, with a garden and well-ſtocked pigeon-houſe, and an oak-wood of ſome extent on the banks of the Whitater, and ſome natural wood on other parts of the eſtate.

On the diviſion of Dunſe commonty, which is now near finiſhed, a conſiderable ſhare of it will be allocated to the lands of Weſter Winſhiell.

There are favourable appearances of copper mines in this eſtate, the veins having been diſcovered and wrought in an adjoining eſtate.

The whole lands and eſtate hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 988 l. Scots; and the lands of Weſter Winſhiell, being a forty ſhilling land of old extent, and ſeparately valued at 146 l. 12 ſ. 3 d. Scots, the whole affords three clear freehold qualifications in the county of Berwick.

For further particulars apply to George Jeffrey writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhow a plan and ſurvey of the eſtate, with the rental, tacks, &c. in whoſe hands alſo may be ſeen the title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and to whom any propoſals for a private bargain may be addreſſed betwixt and the day of roup.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 17th day of December 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon.

The Lands and Eſtate of KILHEAD, lying in

the pariſh of Cummertrees, and county of Dumfries, the preſent rent whereof is about 1550 l. Sterling, excluſive of the natural wood, which, at the different cuttings, gives a conſiderable price.

This Eſtate conſiſts of about 4500 acres of land, exceedingly improveable. Near 2000 acres are incloſed, and ſubdivided with dykes, hedges, and ſtripes of planting. There is upon the eſtate a large commodious modern Manſion Houſe and offices, ſome natural oak wood, beſides large plantations; and in many parts of the ground, there are great quantities of lime-ſtone, and ſhell marle.

The Eſtate lies in a pleaſant level country, along the ſide of the Solway Frith, about two miles north-weſt of the town of Annan, and ten ſouth-eaſt of Dumfries, upon the military road from Portpatrick to Carliſle. It holds partly of the Crown, and partly of a ſubject. The teinds are valued. A conſiderable part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaſer.

The premiſſes, and rental thereof, will be ſhown by John Johnſton at Pennershaughs, the factor.

The writings and articles of roup are in the hands of James Walker writer to the ſignet, to whom any perſon wanting further information may apply.

JUDICIAL SALE

Of the ESTATE of CRAIGIE.

BY ADJOURNMENT,—AND PRICES REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, in the Seſſion-houſe at Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 26th day of November next, betwixt four and ſix o'clock afternoon, before the Lord on the bills;

THE PARCELS FOLLOWING OF THE ESTATE OF CRAIGIE, formerly advertiſed, which belonged to Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop, of Craigie, Baronet, lying in the county of Ayr, viz.

PARCEL I.

The Freehold Lands and Barony of CRAIGIE, and teinds thereof, with the Lands of BYREHILLS, in the pariſh of Symington. The proven free rent thereof being 784 l. 12 ſ. 8 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the upſet-price now reduced to 19,490 l. Sterling. The other particulars the ſame as formerly advertiſed.

PARCEL V.

The Freehold Lands of BARNWELL, with certain free and blench duties added thereto, lying in the pariſh of Craigie; the proven free rent whereof is 139 l. 3 ſ. 3 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the upſet-price now reduced to 3419 Sterling. The other particulars the ſame as formerly.

PARCEL VII.

The Property Lands of WHITEHILLS in the pariſh of Ayr. The proven free rent, after defalcation of one fifth, in reſpect the proprietor has not right to the teinds, is 44 l.; and the upſet-price of the lands, and of the privilege of purchaſing the teinds is now reduced to 1107 l. 13 ſ. 4 d.

ITEM, In a ſeparate lot, The Great LODGING and Gardens in Milvennal of Ayr; the free rent whereof is proved to be 14 l. 11 ſ. 3 d. 4-12ths, and the upſet-price is 324 l. Sterling. The other particulars of Parcel VII. the ſame as formerly advertiſed.

PARCEL IX.

The SALMON and other FISHINGS on the river of Ayr, proven to be worth of yearly rent 100 l. Sterling; and the upſet-price is now reduced to 1440 l.

And, in a ſeparate Lot, The HOUSES and YARDS at Bridgend of Ayr, of proven yearly rent, 21 l. 10 ſ.; the upſet-price whereof is reduced to thirteen years purchaſe, and the feu-duties of Newton and Wallacetown of 68 l. 15 ſ. proven free rent; the upſet-price whereof is reduced to twenty-eight years purchaſe; agreeable whereunto theſe laſt ſubjects will be ſet up together at 1937 l. 10 ſ. Sterling. The other particulars of Parcel IX. the ſame as formerly advertiſed.

NOTA, The ſales of Parcel III. being the Barony of Sanquhar, and of Parcel VIII. being the lands of Millquarter, alias Craigie-houſe, both formerly advertiſed, are adjourned until the value of the coal on theſe lands ſhall be ſeparately aſcertained. The Parcels II. IV. and VI. of the eſtate, formerly advertiſed, have been ſince ſold.

For further particulars, apply to David Limond, writer in Ayr, factor on the eſtate, or to Thomas Tod writer to the ſignet, agent in the proceſs of ſale, who will ſhow the rental and title-deeds, or to Mr George Kirkpatrick, clerk to the proceſs, in whoſe hands the conditions of ſale are.

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